

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIR OF COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chair of the Committee on Ethics:

COMMITTEE ON ETHICS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
January 10, 2022.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: On November 30, 2021, the Committee on Ethics (Committee) received notice of a fine imposed upon Representative Lauren Boebert by the Sergeant at Arms pursuant to House Resolution 38 and House Rule II, clause 3(g). Representative Boebert did not file an appeal with the Committee prior to the expiration of the time period specified in clause 3(g)(3)(B) of House Rule II.

Sincerely,

THEODORE E. DEUTCH,
Chairman.
JACKIE WALORSKI,
Ranking Member.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIR OF COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chair of the Committee on Ethics:

COMMITTEE ON ETHICS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
January 10, 2022.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: On November 30, 2021, the Committee on Ethics (Committee) received notice of a fine imposed upon Representative Marjorie Taylor Greene by the Sergeant at Arms pursuant to House Resolution 38 and House Rule II, clause 3(g). Representative Greene did not file an appeal with the Committee prior to the expiration of the time period specified in clause 3(g)(3)(B) of House Rule II.

On December 3, 2021, the Committee received notice of a fine imposed upon Representative Greene by the Sergeant at Arms pursuant to House Resolution 38 and House Rule II, clause 3(g). Representative Greene did not file an appeal with the Committee prior to the expiration of the time period specified in clause 3(g)(3)(B) of House Rule II.

Sincerely,

JACKIE WALORSKI,
Ranking Member.

THOSE WHO CANNOT REMEMBER HISTORY ARE CONDEMNED TO REPEAT IT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CLYBURN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of my Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLYBURN. Madam Speaker, I first got interested in and started studying history as an 8-year-old. I grew up in a parsonage where my brothers and I were required, every morning before breakfast, to recite a Bible verse and, every evening before retiring to bed, we had to share with our parents a current event.

We didn't have television. Therefore, in order to carry out that rule, we had to read the newspapers. It was delivered to our home every afternoon. Today, those who are living down in my hometown of Sumter, you get the Sumter Daily Item in the morning. Back then it was an afternoon paper.

It was my interest in the Presidential campaign of Harry Truman that attracted me to politics. Harry Truman ascended to the Presidency from the Vice Presidency. Of course, no one gave him a chance to get elected on his own. He did not have, according to conventional wisdom, what it took, and he was going to be up against this scion, this big-time prosecutor from New York, Thomas Dewey.

In fact, one Chicago newspaper was so assured of the outcome, they didn't bother to wait on the results to write the headlines for their newspapers the day after the election. All of us remember that headline: "Dewey Wins." When the votes were counted, all the votes were counted, Truman had been elected President.

That always intrigued me, this man of limited educational background, a disability, without any of all of the trappings of what would make one a big-time leader. Of course, when Truman left office, he was not very popular with a lot of people. In fact, his popularity was pretty low.

But as we look back on history, and people continue to write about history, they keep upgrading Truman. Most places I see now, he is in the top ten. In my opinion, he is in the top five. I consider myself, to this day, a Truman Democrat.

After studying history, I went on to teach it. I became a firm believer in George Santayana's admonition that those who cannot remember history—of course, he said "the past"—are condemned to repeat it. That is what brings me to this floor today.

It has been a long, long time since I have stayed here on what we call get-away day to address this body during what we call Special Orders.

I listened intently today as we debated the legislation that was a vehicle by which we would send two pieces of legislation: The Freedom to Vote Act, a bill that was proposed by Senator JOE MANCHIN, and the John R. Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act, a bill that this body approved and sent over to the Senate as H.R. 4. Upon John Lewis' death, I came to this floor and asked and received unanimous consent to change the name of H.R. 4, to rename it in honor of John Lewis, and this body granted unanimous consent for that to happen.

Now, John Lewis and I first met as 19-year-old college students. I was in Orangeburg, South Carolina. He was down in Nashville, Tennessee. We met on the campus of Morehouse College, where the Vice President was on the day before yesterday, I think it was. It was also the weekend when I first met Martin Luther King, Jr.

Now, as is often the case—and we saw quite a bit of it today—a disagreement cropped up between us so-called Young Turks, those of us who were in SNCC, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee—in fact, this was the second organizational meeting of SNCC—and SCLC, which was being run by Martin Luther King, Jr., Ralph Abernathy, and others.

We asked Dr. King to come and meet with us so we could try to reconcile our differences. Dr. King came and agreed to a 1-hour meeting. That meeting convened at 10 p.m. in the evening. It was not over until 4 a.m. the next morning. I always refer to that evening and that meeting as my Saul-to-Paul transformation. I came out of that meeting a changed man—well, I guess, boy. I have never been the same.

I started reading everything I could about Dr. King. I went back to my campus, and I got his book, his first book, "Stride Toward Freedom," and, of course, all the way down through his last book, "Where Do We Go from Here: Chaos or Community."

I interacted with him several times over the years. After the 1965 Voting Rights Act, one of Dr. King's first trips was to the little town of Kingstree, South Carolina, a rural town in Williamsburg County that is currently in my district. When he came that day, he came to talk to us about all the marches we were having. I was living in Charleston at the time. My late wife and I got in our little Falcon and drove to Kingstree to be a part of that meeting.

Dr. King talked that day about marching. We had marched to integrate lunch counters. We had marched to get off the back of the bus. We had marched for a lot of social things. But he said to us on that day: It is time to march to the ballot boxes. He put a new definition on what marching was all about. I remember that day as if it were yesterday.

In fact, not long ago, the local community decided to have a 50th anniversary celebration of that event and called me and asked would I attend. I told them I would be glad to attend.

□ 1300

Of course, I later got a phone call from a reporter who asked me what I was going to say at this 50th anniversary. I told the reporter, I said: Well, I think I will reminisce a little bit about that day and the speech he gave.

And he says: Well, did you see it on television? How do you know about the speech?

I said: I was there.